WEEKLY, Per Year.

Fostage to Foreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York City. Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, fasued to-morrow morning, must be handed

The Adjournment of Congress.

in this evening before mx o'clock

Our esteemed independent contemporary, the Washington Post, thinks that it will not be necessary for Congress to remain in session later than the middle of August. The MILLS bill, our contemporary says, will pass the House of Representatives and be sent to the Senate within three weeks. "In passing it through the House, the Democratic majority there will have done its duty and the issues outlined in the party platforms adopted at St. Louis and Chicago will have a practical illustration. The MILLS bill will go to the country as legislation which the Democracy favor and the Republicans oppose, and the people can decide."

To the same effect the Globe-Democrat reports that, "according to the estimate of Mr. MILLS, Congress will adjourn the last week in August. That will see the tariff bill as far as it can go in the Senate. When that point is reached the Democrats will not feel it incumbent upon them to remain longer. They are obliged to stay for the tariff, but are not willing to remain for any other measure." According to all this, the whole purpose of

the MILLS bill, and of all the discussion that has been presented in connection with it, has been, not to produce any legislation useful for the country, but solely to set up political platforms for the election of next November. That, however, was not the view urged by the President in his celebrated "It is a condition which confronts us," he said, "not a theory." At that time, seven months ago, he saw alarming dangers of business disturbance; "aggravated instances more than ever presaging financial convulsion and widespread disaster: "dangers that await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us;" "already there has been a condition of financial distress and apprehension which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedients within executive control." These were the views of the President in December, and they are equally sound and imperative in July.

We say, then, that if Congress should adjourn without any measure that will remove this dangerous surplus which threatens such perils, and if the agitation of the subject only results in framing a political platform, why, then, Congress is flagrantly and criminally faithless to its duty. The surplus should be abolished, and no theory should be allowed to stand in the way.

Michael Davitt's Defiance.

The speech made by Mr. DAVITT on Saturday in Glasgow is likely to startle and perplex those Unionists who, since the trial of the O'DONNELL case, have insisted that Mr. PARNELL must sue the Times, expecting that in that event a London jury would at worst disagree, and thus debar the plaintiff from complete exculpation. But now it seems that, after all, the boot is on the other foot. The Attorney-General went too far when he declared in open court could prove the genuineness of the letters printed in the Times, and that he could connect Mr. PARNELL, Mr. DAVITT, and other leaders of the Irish Nationalist party with the Phoenix Park sassins. This assertion was either a lie or the truth. If a lie, the Attorney-General should be driven from his place amid the execrations of honest lawyers and decent politicians. If the truth, then it behooves him, as the law officer charged with such | the Elk River to the Baltimore and Ohio prosecutions, to put Messrs. Parnell and Railroad line is becoming as strongly im-DAVITT in the barged with comp in a most atroclous murder. That is the dilemma in which Attorney-

General WEBSTER has been placed by DAVITT'S bold challenge. He must advise States Senator on the Democratic side, and the Government of which he is a member to forthwith proceed against the chief Home Rulers as abettors of assassination, or he will confess that he abused his high official position and the license permitted to honorable members of the bar in order to cast on innocent men not only suspicions but direct aspersions of the 1884, that the State of West Virginia is veerdarkest dye. There is seemingly no ing naturally toward the Republican party, doubt as to which alternative he and his colleagues in the Tory Ministry will feel themselves forced to accept. They must go thing which could stop it, arrest its force, into a criminal court and convince twelve and change the current, would be the rejurymen that the Nationalist leaders are vival of the sectional issue of the bloody guilty of complicity in murder beyond a reasonable doubt. They must do this by proving the authenticity of certain letters. although, as they have 'neknowledged, they dare not divulge from whom those letters were procured. In the face of such a failure on the part of the accusers to perfect dominant, the State is close and debatable. a chain of evidence—the precise shortcoming that would be looked for in the case of forged documents-what English Judge, however prejudiced, could refuse to charge that there was a doubt, and a grave doubt, of New York governs and controls, should keep the guilt of the accused? And let it be re- | a careful eye on the active DUDLEY and on membered that, after their pretended eagerness to go to trial in a civil court and their unqualified assertions as to what they could establish, a disagreement of the jury in a criminal court would be almost as fatal as an adverse verdict to the prosecutors. On the other hand, had Mr. PARNELL, falling into the trap set for him by his enemies. sued the Times, and only one juror had stood out against him, the Tory party would have exultingly proclaimed his inability to refute their accusations.

If the Salisbury Government accept Mr. DAVITI'S challenge, as apparently they must, and arraign him and his fellow patriot on the revolting charge of complicity in murder, they will discover that the sympathies of fair-minded Englishmen will be enlisted on the side of the accused; for the prosecution will find arrayed against them from the outset the huge inherent improbability that a secret encouragement of assasmen, PARNELL and DAVITI, to whose indefatigable efforts is mainly due the substitution of a constitutional and peaceful for a violent and revolutionary agitation for redress of Irish grievances. Between the whole tenor of their aims and efforts for the last nine years and the acts ascribed to them by the Times and the Attorney-General, there is an incongruity shocking to common sense. The "Parnellism and Crime" articles fell flat owing to the instinctive popular recognition that they tried to prove too much; that the villainy attributed to Messrs, PARNELL and DAVITT was ridiculously inconsistent with the spirit and the outcome of their publie lives. Far more widespread and propunced will be the outburst of disgust and

indignation when the vile crusade against home rule is driven to its logical o and two of the most upright, pure, and highminded champions that any country ever had are placed in the dock charged with one of the blackest and most incredible offences

Keep an Eye on West Virginia.

The Democrats this year have, by sage and sagacious counsellors, been advised to keep a watchful eye on the electoral vote of the State of Connecticut, which, from all indications, the Republicans are intent on securing for HARRISON and MORTON at every sacrifice of interest elsewhere, and at the outlay of every dollar of the fund which they will have available for use in the East. The selection of WILLIAM H. BARNUM as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, however, considerably clouds, if it does not entirely blight, the prospects of the Republicans in the Nutmeg State, for Mr. BARNUM is an old campaigner, a Connecticut man himself, and a political General whom the Republicans need not expect will be found sleeping where the electoral vote of his own State is concerned.

But while the Democrats keep one watchful eye intently fixed on the vote of Connecticut, we would strongly advise them to keep the other on that adroit and unassuming Hoosier, W. W. Dudley, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, manager-in-chief for HARMSON at Chicago, and hero of the soap compaign in Indiana in October, 1880, when the vote of that important State was literally bought away from the Democracy, and the success of the GARFIELD and ARTHUR ticket thereby secured. Mr. Dubley's field of missionary endeavor

is going to be, from what we understand, the little State of West Virginia, with its handful of electoral votes, six in number. These would exactly offset the loss of Connecticut to the Republicans, and with the fifteen of Indiana would make possible HAR-BISON'S success without either New York New Jersey, or Connecticut. Mr. DUDLEY is neither a sanguine nor an excitable individual, and the reasons he has for thinking that West Virginia is a fairly debatable State this year are those which will commend themselves largely to the acceptance of thoughtful and intelligent persons.

In 1876 West Virginia gave a Democratic majority for Mr. TILDEN of 14,564. In 1880 Gen. HANCOCK carried it by only 11,148 on a largely increased vote. In 1884 the Democratic plurality had shrunk to 4,221, which was what Mr. CLEVELAND had over BLAINE In the election of 1896 for Congressmen the Democratic plurality fell to 905 votes in a total of 130,000. Organized as a State in 1863, West Virginia

continued for many years to preserve the political traditions of the Old Dominion from which, by reason of the exigencies of the civil war, it had been cut off. Since 1880. however, emigration from Virginia has almost entirely ceased, and the increase of the population has been almost wholly from the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, which adjoin it on the north, and both of which are Republican in politics. The development of the Baltimore and Ohio railway system and of the Chesapeake and Ohio, the increase of manufacturing establishments the addition of forges and factories, and the relative decline of agriculture as the occupation of the people, has added West Vir ginia rather to the column of the Northern States than to the number of Southern States to which it was formerly accredited. Like its neighbor, Ohio, West Virginia has gone largely into sheep raising, its wool clip reaching this year a probable total of 2,500,000 pounds. In the production of salt, iron, coal, steel, and petroleum, West Virginia is steadily gaining importance. It is in the towns and manufacturing districts, too, that during the past few years the Republicans have made their chief gains. Kanawha county will do as a fair illustration. It includes the capital city of Charleston, and is the seat of active manufacturing industry. In 1880 Kanawha county cast 4.500 votes, of which the Democrats had a majority of 266. Four years later the total vote had increased t 7,000, and the county gave BLAINE a majority

of 1.420. The whole belt of country from pregnated with manufacturing interests as natural products, it much resembles. The difficulties attending a choice of United which culminated in the election of Senator FAULKNER and the defeat of J. N. CAMDEN. have left the Democrats of West Virginia in a somewhat divided condition, which a flerce tariff fight will make more evident.

The diplomatic DUDLEY realizes, perhaps more clearly than the astute ELKINS did in and that this movement needs no great measure of assistance. About the only shirt. There are 600,000 white persons in West Virginia and but 25,000 colored. With the color line revived, as the one of party division, the Democrats would, of necessity, carry West Virginia. With this issue left out, and the tariff question pre-

The Democrats, who have at this time so much cause for confidence respecting the electoral votes of New York and of the adjacent doubtful States, which the influence of the little State of West Virginia, in the polities of which Gen. HARRISON's manager has become so suddenly interested.

The Unprecedented Independence of the

Press. The estcemed correspondent whose letter we subjoin certainly possesses greater information than we had on one point, and on

another not so much: "I notice the duties upon marble are retained by the amended Mills bill. Does the Boston Herald, a free trade champion, raise objections to this, or is it agree-able to Mr. Pulsirus, President of the American Marble Company, Georgia ! "PROTECTIONIST."

We never knew before that Mr. PULSIPER long the chief owner and able director of the Boston Herald, was also interested in

Our correspondent, however, seems un aware of the fact that Mr. PULSIPER has somewhat changed his relations to the Hersination can justly be imputed to the very | ald, and that this important journal has assumed a tone of general independence upon all questions such as was formerly not its custom. When it appeared as a regular Independent Mugwump and tariff-smashing organ it loved Mr. CLEVELAND and hated the tariff with unalloyed carnestness. Lately it has shown a decided inclination to throw off the peculiar obligations of 1884, and to engage in practical discussion of all or any of the great questions of the day with considerably more

philosophy and less partisanship. This is particularly interesting as illustrating a marked tendency in contemporary journalism. The general independence of the press has never before reached the de velopment which it shows to-day. The socalled Independent movement of 1884 was, in

fact, run on principles which were rigidly and absolutely partisan. The result was to make the beginning of a change which promises to be radical. A striking rearrangement of the press is now going on, and during the transition, the measures occupying the public mind are considered with a severity of judgment and freedom from partisan political bias which we have not before seen equalled. This makes the campaign so much more interesting to the philoso and so much more uncertain, contradictory, and perplexing to the politicians and the betting men.

Some Reasons Why We Don't Love England.

Great Britain has ruined every country in the world which she has persuaded, or forced, into free trade. Her commercial treaties, cozened out of Portugal, Spain, and Turkey, destroyed the industries of each of those countries, and made them poor. Her chear goods crushed out the ancient household manufactures of the Indian empire, which she overran, and left millions of the conquered people with the bare subsistence of rice and water. A British army of invasion forced China to admit into her territory the oplum which British merchants could market only in that empire, and forced the entry through the custom houses of China of British merchandise at the destructive duty of two per cent. ad valorem. It was the massacre of the industry of a magnificent and venerable empire, and of countless thousands of poor Chinese men, women, and children. These cheap-goods pirates in like manner covered Japan with the guns of their war ships, and compelled her to receive the flimsy products of Birmingham, Manchester, and Sheffield at the uniform duty of five per cent. ad valorem. That is free trade, and it is strangling the life out of helpless Japan.

The experience of Ireland is too well known to need special mention here. England, indeed, is the commercial pirate of the world. She is now straining her utmost to rob the United States of its industries and get control of our market. If she succeeds, every workingman and working woman in this country will be brought to comparative poverty. You can't help losing the high wages you now receive. If you retain any work at all against the compe tition of the pauper paid labor of England you will be compelled by that competition to

accept as wages precisely that pauper pay. Then perhaps you will love England more than you do now.

The investigation of President CLEVE-LAND's ancestral line for the purpose of showing that his genealogy is equal in its excel lence to that of Gen. BENJAMIN HARRISON appears to have ended satisfactorily. Some of his forefathers dwelt in the noble State of Massachusetts during the colonial period. One of them was a brave Captain in the war of the Revolution. Another was a doctor of medicine, competent and prominent. Two of them were professors who were the title of LL. D. One of them was a Doctor of Divinity and a college President. The father of GROVER CLEVELAND was a clergyman. He has a brother who is a clergyman, and whose researches have brought to light the interesting items here given. In view of these facts it must be admitted that the genealogical tree of the Democratic candidate, which was flourishing in the Revolutionary and colonial periods makes a very good showing alongside of that of the Republican candidate. But we have not yet heard how it stood in the days of OLIVER CROMWELL and CHARLES the First, when the HARRISON family distinguished itself.

Some of our contemporaries are talking shout Sheriff GRANT as the Tammany candidate for Mayor this year. He is a man of firstrate qualities, but not the only one in Tammany Hall. How about Joseph J. O'Dononue.

Among the suggestive manifestations of the day must be counted a hearty kick by the Springfield Republican-Mugwump, Administration organ-against the MILLS bill's conclusion to keep up the duty on wood screws and to cut the duty on gunny cloth, twine, and carpet varns. Wood screws are made in Connecticut. but gunny cloth and the other articles are made in Massachusetts. "Such a course." says our contemporary. "rather aggravates

than corrects the inequalities of the tariff." All that is needed for orthodox support of the cheme of revision represented by Mr. MILLS is the country about Pittsburgh, which, in | is patience. During its progress such inequalities as the Republican now complains of will have a tendency at first to multiply rather than diminish; but all "inequalities and injustices" will have disappeared utterly and impartially when protection is entirely obliterated from the tariff and revenue only is its purpose.

> It is a rare welcome that has been given by the orthodox Jewish population of the east side of this city to the very highly distinguished rabbi of the Mosaic religion. JOSEPH. who has come to this city from Russian Poland. The account in vesterday's Sun of the incidents attending his advent in New York, and of the many important duties he is to perform, gives evidence of the power and popularity which he will enjoy here in orthodox Judaism. He will declare the law of his faith upon many intricate questions; he will enlighten his coreligionists upon practical matters of religious service: he will relieve them from such errors as they may have fallen into; he will lead them back to the ancient rules and methods which many have forsaken; he will look after all the details in the sacred ceremonials of the Mosaic rite. He is enabled to perform these duties by his Biblical research; by his vast erudition Talmudic and other rabbinical literature; by his experience in rabbinism; by his devout spirit and by the native mental qualities of which he is the possessor. Our orthodox Jewish population are to be congratulated on their success in securing the services of such a scholar as Rabbi Joseph.

A tax is a curse -- Chicago Herald. Come come, this will never do. Taxes are government, schools, roads, police, navies, armies. If there were no taxes, Chicago would still be a savage prairie without water works cable cars, and the Herald. Our great blessings and our joys depend on taxes. This anarchistic sentiment of yours must be qualified and renounced, Brother Scorr. Think a while before you denounce the taxes.

A new style of love making is advocated by Miss LUELLA CLARK in that highly cultured ournal of Boston, the Evening Transcript.

"If you love me tell me not. Let me read it in your thought; Let me see it in your eye When you greet or pass me by." This cannot be approved. It is too elevated

and unsubstantial. The old fashion is better.

We have been waiting patiently for an explanation of the failure of the various sporting reporters of St. Paul to send out anywhere an intelligible account of the race between the champion pacer Johnston and the trotter Oliver K. on July 4. We fancy that a satisfactory explanation will be recognized in the account of the race given by the St. Paul Daily Globe. one of the leading journals of the place:

"The grand special match between Oliver K. and ohnston attracted the livelest interest. The two fayour horses were a splendid picture as they can half post they were running level, and on entering the straight Johnston came away with a tramendous sport winning by a length in 2:15%. Oliver K. was then with drawn from the race, the mare having falles lame, and Bupp Dones was afraid of permanently injuring her. It is said she has never been properly sound since she came

If that was the best St. Paul could de, what

wonder is there that the rest of the country got left. But the reports in Minneapolis were abo the same. Are the twin cities breaking up?

A number of esteemed newspapers in various parts ask why THE SUN should maintain that Gen. HARRISON ought to be beaten because he favors civil service examinations of the Chinese pattern, and yet advises its readers vote for CLEVELAND and THURMAN, when Mr. CLEVELAND has been conspicuous as an There is a great difference in the two cases cerp, and, if he should be elected, would unloubtedly put it in practice so far as the law and the representatives of the people would allow. CLEVELAND, on the other hand, kicked overboard the whole institution when he wrote his celebrated letter to Col. FELLOWS. HARRIson is an unconverted sinner, but CLEVELAND has seen the error of his ways, and has become a sincere believer in old fashioned Demo cratic politics. Do you understand?

There are now three periodicals in Europe which are wholly devoted to African news and comments upon the various enterprises developing there, while three-fourths of the space in another journal is given solely to affairs in the Congo State. One of these periodicals has a circulation of 6.000 copies. L'Afrique, which is published in Geneva, and the African Times of London have been in the field for several years, and now comes the Afrika Post, issued in Hamburg, which will be chiefly devoted to Germany's commercial interests in her new African colonies. Some surprising newspaper ventures also are springing up on African soll. Sun received the other day a copy of a twelve page blanket sheet full of news and advertisements, which is published semi-weekly at the lusty mining town of Johannisberg, in the Transvaal, a place that had no existence three years ago. When newspaper men finally start their presses on the shores of the great central lakes we may hope to get more reliable news and fewer silly rumors from Africa.

It is announced that Prince HENRY will ommand the fleet which is to escort WILLIAM II. on his Russian excursion. HENRY is said to be a gallant, good fellow, but, unless he knows more seamanship than it is granted to most royal sailor men to learn, his brother will save a raise in his life insurance rate by going to Russia on foot or breasting the Baltic in one of Capt. P. Borron's suits.

Years ago some English missionaries in

Melanesia were inclined to complain because the Rev. Mr. Coppington was not content to settle down in charge of one of the mission stations, but kept wandering around from one island to another, giving more attention apparently to the language of the people than to their spiritual welfare. Their mild protests, howin London made up their minds that Mr. Cop-DINGTON had a special talent for linguistic studies and that he could best aid the cause of missions by studying the languages of the natives. The fruits of his stupendous industry were garnered a while ago in a book issued by the Oxford Press upon "The Comparative Grammar of Forty Melanesian Languages." It is, doubtless, an exceptional linguistic feat even for the most learned philologists to attempt to expound in detail the principles of forty lan guages, and it is still more exceptional to attempt to bring this comprehensive information within the covers of one volume. The University of Oxford recognized the services of Mr. Coppington by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and it is doubtful if an honorary title is often more honestly earned and thoroughly deserved.

A suicide is a fool or a maniac, but even in suicide are degrees of resolution. Some gentlemen on self-destruction bent hang themselves up and howl-sometimes, fortunately, vainly-for their wives to cut them down. Some bury their faces in a milk pan, after giving due notice of time and place. Some choose an ancient, unloadable, or at least indischargeable, blunderbuss or horse pistol wherewith to singe their nose. Let Mr. CHARLES KORN of this town, who was, alas! successful and determined in his self-sought death, have credit for his resolute methods. On Sunday he stabbed himself time and time again, and then jumped into the East River and was drowned. What a strange and awful thing it is that men should seek before their time to go

"Unto the sea where no wind blows, Seeking the land which no one knows.

An interesting movement in honor of the aborigines is indicated in the news that Marblehead was thronged on Friday with the Daughters of Pocahontas. They went there to have a pienic at Naugus Head, while at Naneet. where Daughters were held, there was dancing and feasting. A despatch to the Boston papers notes that "a great many of Monataug Tribe No. 1 of Marblehead were present, besides all the high officials of the order. Venison and corn were served, and this great sun will long e remembered." From an Improved Order of Red Women, such as this doubtless is, much

A QUESTION OF PRESENT INTEREST. Laws Made by the Nation or Liquor In-

terest, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your paper of July 6 you ask what laws have been made by the Supreme Saloon in the national Capitol. I answer, the law of Congress giving a protective duty f \$6.20 per barrel on beer. (See Revised Statutes of

the United States, page 404.) In 1872 three representatives of the United States Government, with a letter from President Grant, met the Beer Congress at Pittsburgh and humbly desired to know what the beer interest desired. The result was the above law, still in force for the

purpose of protecting and stimulating the manufacture of American beer. An internal revenue duty of \$2 per gallon on whiskey and other distilled liquors has long been a part of the

The Holy Office's Decison About the Knights of Labor.

From the London Daily Chronicle ROME, June 25.—It will be remembered that, as a result of the request made to the Pope by Cardinal libbons in favor of the American industrial organization known as the Knights of Labor, the Vatican gave a provisional undertaking to his Eminence that the so-ciety should not be condemned. Thereupon the Cana-dian Bishops opposed to the organization requested that the matter should be submitted to the Congregation of the Holy Office. This was done, and that body has now considered the matter, its decision being a tolerari posts --that is to say, that it is permitted to Cathorics to form part of the association. This decision will be communicated to the American Bishops by the Congregation of the Propaganda. The Pope desires, however, that the Brief of the Holy Office should not be published.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The profession of dinner tasting has been revived in

Paris with some success. The latest Maxim gun fires three-pound shots at the rate of sixty to the minute. Fourteen coaches were all that appeared for the parade of the London Four in Hand Club on June 28 The aggregate amount of prizes to be given at the Wimbledon rifle meeting this year (the last) amounts to

over \$80,000. Prince Jerome Napoleon and his son, Victor, have been econciled. They will have a meeting with the Empress Eugenie very soon. The British navy beats the world. The Severn lately

fired a torpedo which struck and sunk the Admiralty yacht, the Fire Queen. Mounet-Sully will create the rôle Mahomet of in a new play recently accepted unanimously by the French Theatre, by Henri de Bornier. At a dinner given by the Baroness de Reuter at Rich

nend, at the Star and Garter, "overseventy poker players sat down together afterward." Johann Strauss will stop writing waltnes or even oper-ettes and devote himself to writing grand operas. Kal-beck of Vienna has furnished him with his first libretto.

While in mourning for Frederic III. London gayety went on in black and white robes and "marple" din-ners and "magpie" dances as they are called, were just as gay as though they were birds of paradise. Didn't Recognize the Name.

Oshkosh Young Lady (at the Polo Grounds)— What do you mean by the umpira Mr. Gotham? Mr. Gotham—The man who referes the game. Oshkosh Young Lady—Oh, the empire; why, of course.

THE DEMOCRACE AND PREH TRADE. What is the Daty of Protectionist Dom

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I am a Democrat and have never yet voted for a Republican. My ancestors were Democrats from the organization of the party; but now I am confronted with a new issue. The party, as formed by Jefferson, favored a protective tariff and opposed internal revenue taxes. Now it seems the party favors internal revenue taxes and oppos a protective tariff. Must I abandon the principles of Democracy as they were defined by Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and my own convictions as well, and advocate what I have hitherto opposed? Or must 1 follow my convictions and the original doctrines of my party and vote against the present platform and the present nominee?

Thousands of Democrats throughout the South are asking the same question. We need protection more than the North does. The development and prosperity of the South depend upon it. But just as we have commenced to develop our resources, which in twenty-five years would put us upon an equality with the North in wealth and influence, we are told that we must repeal the laws upon which our present prosperity and future growth depend. though we believe such a policy would put a stop to our advancement, and remit us to the poverty and weakness from which we have so long suffered.

Until recently we were disposed to regard free trade as a horesy promulgated mainly by corrupt quacks and designing demagogues who were either in the pay of the Cobden Club or impelled by other selfish motives. But recent events have deprived us of this dejusion. It has not been long since Mr. Mills publicly spoke in favor of free trade, and Mr. Mills is Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of a Democratic House. The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the St. Louis Convention has been for years an avowed free trader. In the Courier-Journal of March 31. "The Democratic party, except 1882, he says: in the persons of imbeciles hardly worth mentioning, is not on the fence. It is a free trade party or it is nothing. * * The conflict between free trade and protection is irrepressible." And he goes on to say that the term "revenue reform" is "a mask." In an editorial in the same paper of March 20, 1882, he says: "The Democrat who is not a free trader should go elsewhere. He should join the Re

publicans." Now whatever may be the motives that impel Mr. Watterson, and whatever private interests he may have to subserve, it cannot be urged that he speaks entirely without authority. since his party, knowing his opinions and aims, places him at the head of a committee to frame the platform. He has always said, too, that Mr. Carlisle, the Speaker of a Democratic House, "is in perfect accord" with him on the tariff; and more recently he has boasted in his paper that "the President has come around to the Courier-Journal's platform."

Now, if such men speak by authority, as they seem to do, and free trade is to be the settled policy of the Democratic party, a large number of us must withdraw from it. There is a general disposition among the class of Democrats I represent to vote for Cieveland and Thurman. as we have not yet reached the conclusion tha they are free traders, though the President's message somewhat stunned us. But with their election the free trade element rises to greater power than before, and Actaon may be over come if not devoured by his own dogs. AN OLD-LINE DEMOCRAT.

Louisville, July 7.

THE CAUSE IS MARCHING ON! David B. Hill for Governor.

From the Oneida Press.

Now that the Presidential candidates are in the fleid and the issues of the campaign are clearly outlined, one other consideration of paramount importance to Democratisatili remains. In every national canvass New York has been regarded as a pivotal State. Four years ago it was saved to the Democracy by a meagre majority. What shall be its position now, and under what leader shall the banners of the Democracy be unfuried?

We venture the opinion that our answer will represent the judgment and wishes of ninetynate Democracy in very hundred, viz.: Nominate David B. Hill for Governor?

The reasons for this are too numerous to require extended mention. As the Chief Executive Officer of the State he has devoted unwearded attention and unflarging industry to the duties of his high office. He has instituted reforms in various branches of the State Government and has applied the pruning knife with fearless hand to the vigorous outgrowth of abuses of long standing, lie has maintained a tight grasp upon the purse strings of the Treasury, and every onslaught upon the public funds that smacked of jobbery and partisan profit has been repelled with a ringing veto. He has scrutinized with viginint care every bill that has come before him, and stamped with his disamproval every one that seemed of doubtful propriety. Every message transmitted by him to the Legislature has abounded with sensible and practical suggestions evineing mature deliberation and a high order of practical statesmanship. Alture has abounded with sensitile and practical suggestions evineing mature deliberation and a high order of practical statesmanship. Al-though handleapped during his entire term by the unreasonable opposition of a partisan ma-jority in each branch of the Legislature, he

joilty in each branch of the Legislature, he has engaged in several memorable contests with that body, and has out-finished and out-manneavired his opponents in every instance, and led them on bindfolded by party rancor and selffishness into the very pitfalls which they had unwittingly prepared for his downfall and discomflure.

He has been a Governor of the whole State, conscientiously guarding the rights of the humblest citizen against the growing encroachments of wealthy monopoiles and selfish corporations. A poor man himself, his symmathy and official acts have always been exercised in benalf of the tolling wage-earner, who owes him a world of gratitude for many acts of remedial legislation appearing upon our statute books.

remedial legislation appearing upon our statute books.

He is, withal, a representative of broadgauge Democracy, and whenever his name is mentioned among Democrats whether young or old, it is halled with outspoken eathusias in and applause. He is the man for the eccasion, a leader whose braillancy, fertility, and wealth of resource is unduestioned even by those of the eposition who anathematize him most. While trusted by his friends, he is feared by his ensuries because he organizes victory.

Let him he renominated by all means, and then with an ansurras-sed ticket in the State and nation, and under such able and brainy leadership as Hill, Cleveland, and Thurman strong men all, the Democratic phalanx in this Empire State can clove up their ranks and advance upon the doubtful and wavering ranks of the enemy with a confident feeling of assured and trium-phant success in both State and ration.

The Assembly's Meeting Place.

from the Athenny Journal.

The Assembly will be compelled to meet The Assembly will be compelled to meet in the Court of Appeals room next week. This is the only available apartment large enough for the purpose on that floor. The railing and tables will be removed, and the Speaker will sit where the Chief Judge usually does, behind the big carved deek. Superintenient Andrews says that came chairs will be piaced in the room for members, but no desks, as the space is not large enough. The Assembly parior, where several days sessions were held last winter, is filled with the desks, chairs, chandeliers, and other turnishings of the Assembly chamber, wheh now looks like a small lumber yard. The Court of Appeals room is close to the Senate chamber, and this is the only redeeming feature of the arrangement when looked upon as a meeting place for 128 statesmen, clerks, &c.

Daniel Manning's Estate Divided.

From the Albany Journa A division of the estate of the late Daniel A division of the estate of the late Daniel Manning has been made according to the provisions of his will. This decument, which was made on July 20, 1886, bequeathed to his sister, Marie V. Manning, \$2,509; to his wife, Mary Margaretta Fryer Manning, the residence 153 Washington avenue, togesher with all the furniture, rictures, silver, books, &c., valued in all at \$45,000, absolutely. The residue of the estate, real and personal, is divided into six equal shares, of which his wife receives two shares, or one-third of the residue, absolutely, and one share each to his sons, James H. and Fred C. and his daughters, Anastasia and Mary Elizabeth. The estate footed up nearly or quite \$300,000.

Worse than Lost. "Bobby," said young Featherly, as the lad

opened the door, "I think I left my umbrella here last evening. Will you ask your sister Clara if she has seen "it wall right." replied Bobby. "Sister's out walking with Mr. Sampson, and as it looked like rain they took it with them."

Mr. H. K. Brown, nephew of the celebrated ulptor of that name, writes to say that the markle sine of Eichard Stockton, and the bronze statue of Gen Kearney in the old Representatives chamber in Washington, were both finished by the sculpter him and not by one of his nephews, as was recently stated

OUR SUMMER STATESMEN.

Cool Dress in a Heated Torm. There is no pretence to dignity. Impressiveness, or grace in the attitude of a perspiring Congress man. When the Congressional collar begins to wilt, all

the stiffness gets out of the statesman's neck. Got ng carries a paim-leaf fan and endeavors to compe the cool draughts through a vest and trousers of crink-ley secrucker.

The dapper member from Pittsburgh, Mr. Dairell, site

and fans himself with a white hemstitched handker

chief, the best dressed man in the House. His colleague, Mr. Charles O'Neill, has a sult that looks like a compromise between a mosquito net and gunny barging. It is of a light coffee brown, with big meshes brough which he drives little puffs of air with a Chi He smiles as he fans, and his white tie is un

Amos Cummings has had the courage to get inside of a retty Cannel shirt, fastened in front with a light tie of Chinese sitk. Over this he wears an alpaca coat of a delicate state color. Sitting in front of placid Mr. Holman. who shakes a long finger argumentatively in his face, he looks as "undress" and comfortable as it lying on the sands of Coney Island. He and Mr. Kean were for a while the only men besides the chief page who dared to wear this comfortable costume in the House. The chief page wears a pink striped blazer over his flannel

shirt.

Mr. Buckalew wears an alpaca coat, but it is of lighter shade and firmer outline, and with it is a white shirt

Mr. Springer has donned a thinner sack coat and vest of black, but the red rose still stave unwitted in his lane! The yellow seersacker coat worn by Mr. Anderson of Kansas looks wrinkled and moist.

the top of his head and in a canary-colored coat and vest of feather weight material a white tie and turn-down Mr. Darlington, who is very fat and used to a cool eli-

mate, has taken to one of those . Id fashioned black alpaca coats, fastened with one button, and showing the white shirt above and below. He sits leaning back in his chair, with a newspaper in one hand, a paim-leaf fan in the other, and beads or perspiration stand on his brow Mr. Russell of Massachusetts is one of the very fe who still hold to a standing collar. His collar is stiff and shiny, aderned with a bow of blue ribbon. With a coat and vest of seersucker and trousers of light material

he doesn't carry a fan.

Nr. Vance of Connecticut has abandoned his vest and stuffs his handkerchief down his neck to protect his

Mr. Reed envelopes his rotundity in a checkered seer

sucker coat and vest.

Mr. Kean of New Jersey wears a fiancel shirt and no vest. His thin alpace cost hangs loosely. His watch-chain hangs from the waistband of his trousers, which are held up by a belt. His tie is a four-in-hand, and hangs straight down the front of the soft, wrinkling shirt Mr. McAdoo has assumed a turn-down collar and a

The summer attitude of Congress is that of abject

Nuptini Arrangements-A New Fashion.

It is fashionable now for husbands and wives to keep separate bedrooms. Kings and Queens have set the example, and the newly coupled folks in our fash-ionable world are following it. No secret is made of the custom. The nicest of our output of June brides will calmiy show you her own dainty boudoir, and then exhibit the bedroom of her husband. And the Duke of Mariborough and his bride, the beautiful Widow Hamersley, sailed away on their honeymoon voyage in

More than that. I have it from a positively trustworthy source that on the evening of the wedding, after the Clews dinner at Delmonico's, which was concluded at 10% P. M., the chaperone, Mrs. Cruger, and the Duchess were driven in a carriage unattended to the Hamersley mansion on Fifth avenue, and the Duke after pass some time with his friends in ordinary postprandial en tertainment, sought his quarters at the Albemarle Hotel This was construed as ducal politeness.

The idea is that the bride must not be intruded upon and that she must be left to invite her husband mer or later, as the fancy suits her. In one instance the wedded couple went right away on diverse tours, o meet at the end of a week in some distant place, th

Mr. Browning Couldn't Write for Period-From the London Court Journal

A well-known paper, published in Boston, shich recently offered Mr. Gladstone £100 for an article not exceeding the length of a leader in a morning newspaper, has just offered Mr. Browning £250 for a short poem. Mr. Browning has declined in a character-istic letter: "If I could write in that way for any one," he says, "I would consider this request from Boston. But I simply can't. An English magazine offered me a large price, which I refused; and then a still larger, which I again refused. They then sent me a blank which I again refused. They then sent me a blank check, and asked me to fill it out to my own satisfaction; but I returned that also. I cannot bring myself to write for periodicals. If I publish a book, and peo and find me, that is to be an uninvited guest! My wife liked it. She liked to be with the others but I have steadily refused that kind of thing from first to last."

How Women of Fashion Crowd into Trade.

Paris is about to follow the example set by London in the matter of titled shopkeepers. One of the most popular and pretty of Parisian countesses is opening a millinery establishment, whence she will dispense hats, bonnets, and costumes to her friends for a consideration. A well-known marquise has for some time been making a neat little income by hiring out her magnifcent silver plate, cut glass, and silver candelebras for wedding and other festivities. Another Parisian of high position is proprietress of a successful little shop which deals in curios and artistic trifles. In London, lady shopkeepers are intent rather upon success than on privacy. They wait upon customers in person and work as hard as any of their assistants. One very charming person-age whose name may be found in the peerage, tries on bonne's herself in the interests of her customers, to the desriment of her coffigre, but the great advantage of her exchequer. Two or three ladies are seriously inclining toward the project of a large poultry farm not far from London. An elderly lady of position has already gained for herself quite a reputation as a mender of fine old laces. There are abundant openings for cultivated we men who do not despise the labor of the hands.

Poetry for This Time of the Year.

From the Boston Courier. THE TORRID SEASON. July, oh, month of torrid days.
When men drink lots of beer, And maids wear muslins and piques, Again thou'rt here.

Theo bringst inxuriance in thy train.
The free begin to burn.
The cover bosoms and beath thy reign
the sog days come. The groves are resonant with song.
The meads are gay with flowers.

And thunder showers. Beneath the clear and starry skies

touth with you h ardent mates; over the elected and heard with sighs. At garden gates. Of fruit thou bringst down the price, Then makest the iceman bland; For thou createst for his ice A big demand

The hottest month of all the year, 8 all ist thy praise be sung. Thou bringst vacation and thou'rt dear to old and young.

TWO PICTURES Last night I saw her at the halt, In heavy's circe proudly gay, A stately drure, grand and tall: She was the belle, I heard them say. To-day I see her as she stands.

The fresh wind blowing from the south,
With pillow cases in her bands.

And several clothespins in her mouth. Yet she's as fair to me to day.
As winsome, beautiful, and bright,
As when among the dancers gay
I saw ber at the ball last night.

POKER. The youth and maiden sat alone Beside the reb led strand Near by the sea and in his own lie held her illy hand

He gazed into her sapphire eyes.

I love you, sweet. be said.

The maiden answered him with sighs,
And blushing hung her head. He pressed the hand so soft and white, lie kneed the dimpled chin And said. "It in ayed cards to night, I know that I would win.

"You ask me why! You shall be told—" lie bressed he fingers white; "I know it d win because I hold A lovely hand to night."

DIGNIFIED COUBTSHIP. A pretty Boston school ma'am And a youth of mien sellate Were parting in the evening Healde the garden gate. His hand and heart he'd offered In a grave and soler way. And she with quiet dignity Had named the happy day.

He lingered at the gate with her And said in accents low: "There is a little favor I would ask before I go.

"A favor never asked before: Sweet maiden, it is this. A lover's privilege, that is all, A sweet betrothal kins!"

"If you wait," the maiden whispered, With her celor rising high, "Till I remove my speciacies I'll willingly comply."

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY. Boors of all kinds annoy the travelling public, but the

prize boor might have been seen yesterday on a Sixth syenue sievated train. A lady entered a car, every seat of which was occupied by a person except one, and that held an alleged gentleman's hat and parcel. Though newspaper, and never offered to give her an opportunity to sit down. The gentlemen in the car evidently thought that it would be placing a premium upon book-ishness to relinquish their seals under the circum-stances, and the result was that the lady remained standing until a station was reached, where several passengers alighted. The boor attracted not a little attention, but, like all fellows of his kind, was in no way disconcerted on that account.

The Democratic girl now deftly turns her bandanna into a gorgeous, emblematical apron. The receipt for it is simple. Take a true bandanna of the silken Svs sypa, make two plaits in one side, and shirr the adjoining tim; then join to it two scariet ribbons, and the result is jaunty and unique. The bandanna should be about thirty-three inches equare.

People who know the truck driver only from hearing his cursing of his brother driver of the car platform de not know the gentle depths of kindness to which he can descend. The other day a small Italian boy staggered through Stanton street under a load of long rough boards, spoil from some demolished building. A truck slowly clattered up the street behind, and the boy got one eye out, dropped his boards laid them out along the curbatons, one end out on the street and the other on the curb, and looked appealingly at the big frishman who drove the truck. The Irishman gripped and the and the left wheels of the truck went crashing over the boards, amashing them into easy lengths. The driver and boy grinned at each other, but neither said a word. Both were properly gratified.

"The left foo', please," said a Sixth avenue shoe dealer, as a customer was about to test the size of a pair of shoes by trying one upon his right foot. "You see," explained the dealer, "the left foot is larger than the right. Everybody to whom I make that statement is surprised, for people believe that in case of the feet as well as the hands the right is the larger. Observation has convinced me, however, that while the right hand is larger than the left, the left foot is larger than the right.

New Yorkers are talking about the great droves of mosquitoes that have descended upon the city. Not in many years have the citizens been so troubled with the Jerseyman's idea of a national bird. They are not timid at all. They attack you in hotel corridors and on top of Fifth avenue stages seated beside your very best girl, and she, poor dear, as Francis Wilson would say, clings clear to get within the clouds of cigar smoke that you are sending out for hor protection. The singing and stinging clouds invade restaurants and elevated trains with audacious confidence, and in the suburbs they chant the requiem of many a departed temper.

Frank Byrne, who figured in the libellous articles in the London Times, about which so much has been said the London Prince, about which so internal control recently, now lives on Dean street, beyond Vanderbilt avenue, in Brooklyn. Though a trusted and tried assistant of Mr. Parnell and Isaac Butt, the father of Home Rule, and a man of talent, he has been unable to make a go since his coming here. He has done all sorta of things, but not one thing for a long time. His most recent venture was as proprietor of a saloon on Third avenue. Things became so twisted that Byrne was clad to get out. His friend, John Walsh, is not much tetter off, but he has only himself to look after, while Byrne has a wife and family.

A well-known correspondent of Republican papers while in attendance at the Monmouth Park races, said to a friend: "I stopped at Indianapolis the other day, and I had several talks with Ben Harrison. He is a small man, with a bir head and full beard and whiskers, but with a very exaggerated idea of his capabilities and importance. If he is elected President of the United States the Republican party will have far more trouble with him than the Democratic has with Cleveland, for he is just as perverse and self-willed as Grover."

There is, perhaps no individual more polite than a Japanese long accustomed to American or European manners. Occasionally his politeness becomes almost distressing. A case in point set the occupants of one of the cars on a Sixth avenue elevated train laughing yes terday morning. A bright-eyed little Jap, about 25 years of age, met a friend on the car who was evidently sowing and scraping when they met, and the New Yorker evidently didn't intend to be outdone in polite ness by any Monrollan, for he put his best foot forward. At Chambers street they were the only passengers who rose to leave the car. At the door the Jap motioned the New Yorker to pass out first; but that individual held back for his companion. There they stood bowing and scraping until the gates shut with a bang and the train carried them on to Park place. This time they were not as polite as before, and succeeded in leaving the train.

One of the sights of Centre street now, of a pleasant morning, is the Hon. Thomas P. Walsh, late Warden of the Tomba scated at his front door. Like that other celebrated man, Berry Wall, the Hon. Thomas P. is wearing his last summer's suit of blue serge. It delights the hearts of old Fourth and Sixth warders to thus he taken back to the days before the war, when it was the proper thing for the saloon keepers and storekeepers to catch the cool breezes seated in armchairs at their front doors of a summer evening, with their shirt sleeves rolled above their arms and vests unbuttoned. It is hinted by his friends that the Hon. Thomas P. will not go hungry even if his saloon does not succeed for a year so Mrs. Walsh and her daughter Hianche, the ctress, are at Far Rockaway taking in the salt air.

Mr. Robert M. Wilcox and wife, Ella Wheeler Wilcox have left the city for Narragansett, where they spend the summer.

Amelie Rives's sister, about whose beauty so much is being said, is small, very slight and girlish. She has den hair, large dark-blue eyes of weird exp and a complexion of the most darriing pink and white. She has long lashes, a fine nose, and full red line. She pathetically graceful.

SUNBEAMS.

-Mr. Justice Charles, at Liverpool, recently sentenced a man to seven years penal servitude. and his wife to the same punishment for life, for cruelty to their child, a little girl, whom they had kept in soned in a dark cellar and had beaten, burned with a hot poker, and otherwise abased

-Thirty-three persons were killed and 647 injured by railway accidents in England last year. There were 31 collisions between passenger trains, in which 25 persons were killed, and 42 collisions, between killed. In 1586-12 persons were killed and 696 injured on English railways. -Miss Sophie Metzgal is a dressmaker in

Atlanta, and is now called upon to answer the suits of five women formerly in her employ for assault and bat tery. Miss Metzgal lost a picketheok containing \$10 is her shop, and she compelled all her employees to sub mit to a search in an adjoining toom. Indignant rela-tives of the girls caused the bringing of the suits. -Louisa Mary Blake aged 42, a London

midwife, who died recently white under the influence of chlorotorm, is said to have been "the largest chloroform taker in the wor'd." She had been addicted to the habit for many years, and is said to have frequently drug upon a blanket, cover her face with the blanket, and go to sleep. -A Pittsburgh man has invented a glass

conduit which he thinks salves the problem of under ground electric wires. Plates of mass are grooved on the upper surface, and the wires are laid in the grooves and commuted there with pitch. Then other plates of glass are laid over the first, and wires put upon them it the same way. When all the wires are laid the whole is enclosed in a wooden box and embedded in cement -Paris proposes to have workmen's teneient houses after the Peabody plan, and the first stone

of the first house was recently laid. The building will have seven stories, and be divided into homes of two rooms and a kitchen, and the yearly rent of a suite on any floor will be \$50. The money to build the house wa given by Messra Michel and Heine, both of whom have studied and become much interested in the systems of the great American philanthopiet. -Statistics show that the proportion of

women engaged in agriculture to those arising money otherwise, is one to thirty, and of those engaged in agriculture shout one fourth are in lowa. Great nur bers of women take up Government lands more of en unmarried women than unmarried men. Betrothe couples have been known to go from the East and after living on adjoining claims join the two by a marriage and possess together a farm of 480 acres or more. Tree claims are also taken by women, especially in Dakota.

-M. Jovis, a French aeronaut, is said to be building an air ship in which he proposes to attempt to cross the Atlantic from New York this fall 11 as 1 be called the "Atlantic," and will be 200 feet high with a cubic measurement of nearly 100,000 feet. I will weigh 4.500 pounds, and will carry the same weight of passengers and freight. M Jovis thinks he can make seventy miles an hour in it, and expects to land to A after starting. The cost of the enterprise is fixed about \$40.000.

Sergeant Hamlyn of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, which recently visited Bos-ton, is quoted as saying after being presented to Wisk Ames at the reception given by her father, dox. Ames 'If Miss Ames were driving in Hyde Park every ma would take off his hat to her so perfect is her resemblance to her Highness the Princess of Wales it is said that another Boston woman. Mrs. Clara Ersk ne Clement when in London a few years ago was again and again mistaken for the Queen whom she so much resembles that she has been described as "a sort of refined Queen Victoria."